last genus, but the teeth " are more insectivorous in their character." There are six or eight mammae. The members of
this genus are grey or brown, and spotted with white ; they are

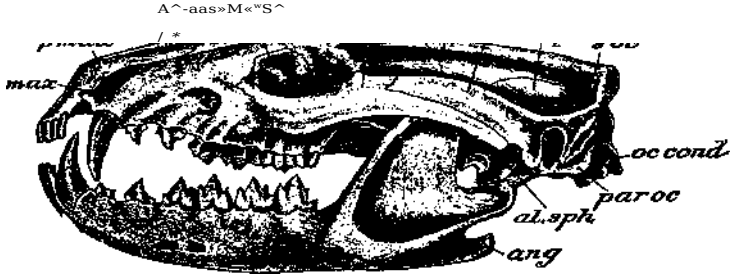

FIG. 80.—Skull of *Dasyurus.* (Lateral view.) *al.sph,* Alisplienoid ; *ang,* angular process
of mandible ; *Jr,* frontal; *ju,* jugal; Zcr, lachrymal ; *max,* maxilla ; *nets** nasal; *oc.cond,* occipital condyle ; *par,* parietal ; *par.oc,* paroccipital process ; *p,tnax,* piemaxilla ; *s.oc,* supraoccipital ; *sq,* squamosal ; *sq',* zygomatic process of squa-
mosal. (From Parker and Haswell's *Zoology.*)

all arboreal, and feed largely upon birds and their eggs. Mr. Thomas has pointed out that in two species, *D. viverrinus* and *D. geoffroyi,* the striae upon the foot-pads are absent, and that

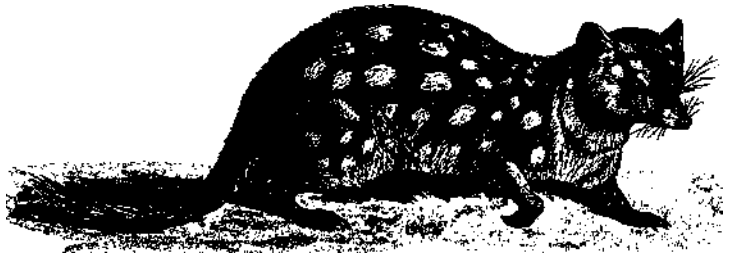

FIG. 81.—Dasyure. *Dasyurus wiverrvmts.* x i. (After "Vogt and Spechl.)

therefore these at least are probably not so purely arboreal as
the rest. The animals are not diurnal, and during the day hide themselves in the hollow trunks of trees. They are spoken of as " Native Cats," but have the general habits of Martens. *D. maculatMS* is common in Tasmania, but is rare in Australia, thus "approaching th© condition now exhibited by the Thylaeine and